

GERMAN ATTACK ON ALLIES IN CENTRE POSITION FAILS; KAISER'S FORCES FALL BACK

MERCY SHIP READY TO SAIL TO AID EUROPEAN WOUNDED

Liner Red Cross, Carrying 120 Nurses and 30 Doctors, Will Be Off To-Morrow—Last Farewells Have Been Spoken.

Volunteer nurses and doctors on board the hospital ship Red Cross had their first trip aloft to-day when the former Hamburg-American liner Hamburg steamed from the pier at Thirty-third street to Forty-second street, Brooklyn, to take on additional stores and then steamed back again. Later the Red Cross went up the Hudson to the foot of Ninety-sixth street.

Miss Mabel Boardman, head of the organization, announces that the Red Cross will sail for Falmouth, England, between 10 o'clock and noon to-morrow. No visitors will be received on board to-night or to-morrow morning for every opportunity for farewells has been offered since the one hundred and twenty nurses and thirty doctors went on board. The movements of the Red Cross after reaching Europe are doubtful. Probably she will go from Falmouth to Rotterdam and thence to a French Port. The huge cargo of medical supplies has been stored in the ship's hold with divisions already made for the various countries. Supplies for Germany and Belgium probably will be sent from Rotterdam overland through Holland. It will be impossible to touch at German ports since all are mined. Every requirement for care of wounded soldiers has been provided and the cargo includes 150 tons of cotton and enough gauze bandages to stretch in a single strand from New York to Chicago and back.

Miss Helen Scott Hay, superintendent of the nurses, held a final conference with her staff of ten supervisors to-day. They include Miss

Minnigerode and Miss Reutinger, in charge of the unit of nurses from New York; Miss Meyer, Brooklyn; Miss Bowman, Buffalo and Rochester; Miss Burger, Boston; Miss Lehman, Philadelphia; Miss Burgess, Chicago; Miss Henderson, Baltimore; Miss Dooley, Cincinnati, and Miss Beatto, Cleveland. Miss Hay said that, if possible, the various units will be kept together under these supervisors after they reach their fields of labor. As yet she does not know whether either the nurses or doctors will be assigned to existing hospitals or detailed for field service. This will be determined after the Red Cross reaches the war zone and will be decided by Red Cross officials there.

Major R. U. Patterson, an active army surgeon detailed by the United States Government for Red Cross service, is in charge of the doctors. Many of them have not had field surgery training and he will give them lectures and lessons on the voyage to Falmouth. The doctors wear the regular Red Cross surgeon's olive colored uniform, while the nurses are clad in gray, with linen caps bearing the scarlet insignia and blue cloaks with red lining.

The Red Cross, which was chartered from the Hamburg-American line for ninety days, will probably make the round trip in thirty or forty days, landing its hospital cargo and the nurses and doctors at the various distributing ports. The ship has been painted white, with a red band, in command of Capt. Armistead Rust. Other officers are Commander J. S. Dordridge, executive officer; Lieut. Clifford Darst, navigating officer; Paymaster R. E. Johnson and Watch Officers Wogan, Sullivan and Beach. All are United States naval officers, retired.

FRENCH GUNS GUIDED BY AIRSHIP--BRITISH GUNNERS MARCH



JOHN NEWS SERVICE ENGLISH ARTILLERY ON THE WAY TO LYONS, FRANCE.



UNDERWOOD AND UNDERWOOD FRENCH AIR SCOUT DIRECTING HEAVY ARTILLERY.

FRENCH REPORT ALLIES HAVE REPELLED ATTACK OF BIG GERMAN FORCE

Garrison at Maubeuge "Continues a Heroic Defense," According to the French Accounts—Victory Is Claimed for the Allies in Fight Almost Within Sight of Paris.

GERMANS' QUICK MOVE TO CUT SOUTHWEST ARMY.

Fiercely Attack Centre of Allies in Line From Rheims to Nancy—Assault on Paris Postponed Until German Army Attempts to Paralyze Field Forces of the Allies.

PARIS, Sept. 7.—[Associated Press.]—A general action is to-day proceeding to the east of Paris, from Nanteuil-le-Haudouin to Verdun, according to official communication given out this afternoon. The text of the official notice is as follows:

"A general action has started on the line through Nanteuil-le-Haudouin, Meaux, Sezanne and Vitry-le-Francois and extending to Verdun.

"Thanks to the very vigorous action of our troops, strongly supported by the British, the Germans started retreating.

"The Germans had advanced Saturday and Sunday into the region between Coulommiers and La Ferte-Gaucher.

"In the Austro-Russian theatre of operations twelve divisions of the Austrian army in the vicinity of Lemberg, Galicia, have been completely destroyed."

[Nanteuil-le-Haudouin is 25 miles northeast of the city of Paris and 10 miles southeast of Senlis. The distance from Nanteuil-le-Haudouin to Verdun is roughly 120 miles.]

British Cruiser Warrior Aground

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—A Berlin wireless to the German Embassy says:

"British cruiser Warrior stranded, probably as result of fight with cruiser Goeben while escaping from the Bosphorus."

The despatch contains nothing to amplify or explain.

PARIS, Sept. 7.—The War Office, in a message to General Gallieni, to-day declared that the French forces under the immediate direction of General Joffre, co-operating in a general movement with Sir John French, the British commander-in-chief, have turned the German right flank. At the same time the British forces broke through the German lines left of the right wing.

This movement imperilled the entire German right wing and forced the German commander to hurriedly withdraw all of his troops from Lille and the neighboring towns to strengthen his position.

It is now accepted here that the real reason for the failure

STEFANSSON ADRIFT ON ICE IN ARCTIC; TWO MEN WITH HIM

Explorer Suddenly Cut Off From Party, but Has Supplies to Last Some Time.

WINNIPEG, Man., Sept. 7.—Vilhjalmur Stefansson, the Canadian explorer, is marooned on the ice off Herschel Island, according to Rev. W. H. Fry, a missionary, who has been among the Eskimoes and who arrived here to-day from Kittiquavit.

Stefansson is in no immediate danger. Dr. Fry based his assertion upon a letter he received from an Eskimo on June 8, the day he started south. "The Eskimo wrote that he knew that Stefansson had left Herschel Island and had gone out on the ice with two of his men, Anderson (not Dr. Anderson, his lieutenant) and Storkinson. The ice broke up suddenly, the water opened up a few days later and the explorer and his companion were unable to get off. The Eskimo said he had been told

by a native whaler who had helped Stefansson on the ice that the party had ammunition and food sufficient to last all winter.

The last definite word of Stefansson was brought to Nome, Alaska, on Sept. 1 by a schooner from Point Barrow. The captain of the schooner reported that after making an attempt to cross the ice Stefansson and two companions had returned to Martin Point, east of the mouth of the Barter River, on April 16.

The crew of Stefansson's ship, Karluk, which was crushed in the ice north of Herald Island, is believed to be marooned on Wrangel Island. There are twenty-two men in this party. The United States revenue cutter Bear sailed for Wrangel Island on Sept. 5 in an attempt to rescue them.

SEVEN MEET DEATH IN BLAZING BARN

LA CROSSE, Wis., Sept. 7.—Seven men, railway construction employees, were burned to death in a fire in a barn just outside the city to-day. The men are supposed to have stopped in the barn to sleep and to have accidentally started the blaze by striking matches.

KEEP TROOPS IN COLORADO.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—War Department officials to-day announced that preparations were being made to keep the Federal troops in the Colorado coal fields throughout the winter. This was taken to indicate that no prospects of a settlement of the strike have come out of the negotiations which have extended over several months.

MOLINEUX ATTACKS KEEPER ON HIS WAY TO ASYLUM

Defendant in Famous Murder Trial Forcibly Placed in Automobile at Babylon and Carried Off After Formal Commitment.

(Special to The Evening World.)

BABYLON, L. I., Sept. 7.—Roland B. Molineux, first convicted and then acquitted in one of New York's most famous murder trials, was committed to the insane asylum at King's Park, L. I., to-day and transferred there by automobile from the village lockup here. He had been confined since early yesterday and attorneys had agreed that he was insane. County Judge William G. Nicoll signed the commitment papers shortly before noon and Molineux was taken from his cell at once.

Peter Kleindinst, a keeper; Constable Luke Devlin, Thomas Sprague, an automobile dealer, with his car, and Mac Levy, the physical trainer, were waiting. At sight of Mac Levy Molineux smiled grimly and exclaimed: "Oh, Mac, you certainly treated me right, didn't you?"

and, when the war prevented the importation of German dyes, he became greatly upset.

His condition, at first ascribed to nervousness and overwork—he had been devoting himself day and night to his experiments—rapidly became worse, and last Thursday he was taken to MacLevy's Rest Farm near here. There was no room for him, but he had shown no indications of violence and a room was procured for him in a house nearby. He was quiet until late Saturday night, when he arrayed himself in trousers, undershirt and a bathrobe and started for town. He encountered a Pole accompanied by two women at the outskirts of the village and attacked the man. He knocked him down and then fled. Word that a maniac was at large spread quickly through the village and Constable Luke Devlin set out in search of Molineux.

He commandeered an automobile for his search, only to find that Molineux, again calm and rational, was in the car. He had begged a lift back to the sanitarium. Devlin entered the car with him, but at MacLevy's Molineux raged again and felled MacLevy, whose arm was broken recently, with a blow of his fist. Devlin, the physical culture man, and Thomas Sprague, the motorist, overpowered him and he was driven to the lockup.

There his cries resounded through the village so that Father James T. Higgins of St. Joseph's Church visited the jail to learn the trouble. He was cautioned not to enter Molineux's cell, but declared: "I am not afraid of him. The poor fellow must be quiet."

The priest entered and his presence immediately seemed to soothe Molineux. Father Higgins talked with him a few minutes and when he left Molineux fell into a sleep.

To-day he greeted an Evening World reporter with the remark: "Well, I suppose you have come to hear about this tale of horror. There is nothing the matter with me. I came here to buy a big farm. I intend to have my family with me and to devote my life to caring for men released from prison. They shall come here and find work on my farm and a friend in me."

Gen. Molineux and Molineux's wife found him calm and quiet when they visited him this morning. Mrs. Molineux was weeping when she left the jail, but the General was calm.

"It is impossible to say whether Roland's illness is permanent or temporary," said the General. "All we can do is hope and stand by our boy." Hugo Hirsch, a Brooklyn lawyer, accompanied the General here, and with Justices of the Peace Cooper and Wilson, drew up commitment papers after a talk with the alienists and with Dr. Foster, a local physician, who tried to administer a sedative and then an injection of morphine to Molineux last night. The young man fought so desperately that Dr. Foster had to abandon his attempt.

Turkey Creek on a Rampage. KANSAS CITY, Sept. 7.—Two hundred families were driven from their homes, houses were swept away and there were many narrow escapes from death early to-day when Turkey Creek, a local drainage stream, ran out of its banks and inundated Rosedale, Kan., a suburb. Three feet of water stood in the Rosedale City Hall. In Kansas City, Mo., three men were injured and much property damage was done.